

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

NUMBER 119.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC.

## LEIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE,

N. W. cor. Monroe and Clark-sts.

The Place to Save Your Money! Immense stock of Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Bracelets, Jewelry, &c., &c., for sale at half the price regular Jewelers charge. Call, See, Examine, and save your money. All Goods Warranted.

LEIPMAN, N. W. cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.

WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, CLOCKS, ETC.

## HO! FOR X-MAS!

We are opening to-day some Beautiful Novelties in Jewelry, Bronze, and Silver Goods suitable for Holiday Souvenirs, at fabulously low prices. Also new lot of

ELGIN AND GENEVA WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, CLOCKS, ETC.

We shall hold ourselves in readiness to respond to telegrams from dealers at a distance for anything in the way of Fine Goods.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 and 268 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

## Holiday Goods!

FURS.

MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

Mink Sets,  
Seal Sets,  
Otter Sets,  
Marten Sets,

SEAL SACQUES, CHILDREN'S SACQUES.  
All Kinds of Ladies' and Misses' Furs

HALF PRICE  
Call and Be Convinced.

FINE GOODS,  
LOW PRICES,  
LARGE STOCK.

At Manufacturers' Prices.

R. T. MARTIN,  
154 State-st.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

IF YOU WANT  
GOOD THINGS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, GO TO

TATUM'S.

He offers, beside the most complete stock of FAM-  
ILY GROCERIES, the only genuine FLOR-  
AL CANDY, the best quality of all kinds of CIG-  
ARETTES, MALACA and LEMON PURPLE  
GRAPES, CATAWBA GRAPES, from Hammondsport, N. Y.; WINTER NELLIS  
PEARS, from California; and CHRIST-  
MAS OR LADY APPLES, PARISIAN  
NOSES, and a host of other novelties.  
FRUIT SACHES, CHOCOLATE CRO-  
QUETTES, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, and  
CHOCOLATE MIGNONNETTES, in beauti-  
fully ornamented boxes; ROUEN CANDY, and  
real NOUGAT CANDY, made in Paris; COM-  
PODDED CANDY, and all kinds of CANDY,  
DANISH NOYEAT, PATES, POTTED  
MEATS, FISH, and GAME, CHOCOLATE  
BLACKWELL'S CHRISTMAS PLUM  
PUDDING, in 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs. Real YAR-  
DEN MUSHROOMS; also, Colored Candies.  
ELEME FIGS, DRIED RAISINS,  
DRIED PRUNES, CORDIALS,  
LIQUORS.

PRUNELLS, NUTS, CHAMPAGNE,  
WINES, SEGRAS.

At 40 cts each, worth 60 cts.

OUR "JOSEPH" KID GLOVES

95c a pair; "every pair warranted."

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

121 & 123 State-st.,

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

GLOVES.

Kid  
Gloves  
for  
Ladies.

Kid  
Gloves  
for  
Gentlemen.

Kids  
Gloves  
for  
ever  
shown  
in  
the  
Largest  
Chicago,  
for  
Holiday  
Presents,  
at  
extremely  
Low  
Prices.  
Paris  
Glove  
Store,  
94  
State  
Street.

PIANOS.

Steinway  
Upright  
Pianos.

The best Parlor Pianos in the World.

The most durable of all Pianos.

Stand in tune longer than any others.

For the best Parlor Pianos in the World.

More powerful than any Square Pianos.

The only Uprights that have stood the test of

Over 500 in use in Chicago and vicinity.

General Agents for the Northwest,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

PIANOS,

\$100, \$200, \$250, \$275, \$300.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MARTIN'S,

154 STATE-ST.

Our Prices

The extremely LOW PRICES we have been

during the week.

FOR ELEGANT FURS

He gives us large sales, if profits ones, but as our

objection is to sell out our stock, regardless of

profits, we shall continue to make such prices.

WILL PLEASE YOU.

BREWSTER, Furrer,

Clark-st, cor. Madison.

TWO CASES

CHILDREN'S SACQUES

WHITE LAMB,  
WHITE CONEY,  
HALF REGULAR PRICES.

R. T. MARTIN.

154 STATE-ST.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Spencer Cutlery.

Warranted very best quality. Prices moderate.

For all kinds of Cutlery, Knives, Scissors, Ivory and

Wood, Bone, Horn, Ivory, &c.

EDWARD ELY,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

Elegant, Useful, and Ornamental.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

At retail at reduced prices, at

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery, and Printing,

FURNACES.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned

in a superior manner.

EDWARD H. HARRIS,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

EDWARD H. HARRIS,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

## RAILROAD NEWS.

Renewed Uncertainty in New York Concerning Chicago & Northwestern Stock.

The Pennsylvania Road Adopts a Low Schedule for West-Bound Freight.

How Chicago's Business Is Injured by Unscrupulous Railroad Managers.

The Eastern Road of Massachusetts, and Its Remarkable Downfall.

## NORTHWESTERN FINANCIAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*  
New York, Dec. 22.—Dissatisfied efforts were made to-day to sustain Northwestern stock. Publication was made in the New York Times of a statement by Jay Gould that the large amount of the stock was contemplated making it the main connection of the Union Pacific. Gould, when interviewed, denied the reports. The gradual depression of the stock from 41 to 38 has been owing to the unloading of a few heavy loads among the Directors, who were aware that an investigation was making into the facts of the suppression of part of the report of May, 1875. Two weeks ago, Vice-President Sykes admitted to your correspondent that part of the report of that date had been suppressed, and I so telegraphed you. One of the Directors, who is such by virtue of the fact that he represents the German bankers who hold about twenty millions of bonds of the road, immediately insisted on an investigation, and this has been going on ever since. A large amount of stock has been offered and demanded, and this has proved a serious trouble to the Company. The more timid Directors also sold largely, and thus depressed the common stock. It reached this morning at 37 1/2, and, under a report in the *Guardian*, it fell to 36 1/2, and to 35 1/2. The last sale of the day betrayed the weakness of the stock. It was for 1,000 shares at 38 1/2—half the entire sales of the day. It was then opened to 35 1/2, and now and again during the day it was bid. The Northwestern people have been loudly crying out that there was a bear clique endeavoring to depress the stock, but to all appearances it has been a bull clique vainly endeavoring to sustain an inherently weak stock.

## THE FREIGHT WAR.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*  
Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company took to-day a freight schedule, the western-bound rates being lower than any before offered. It was adopted in consequence of the refusal of the New York Central Railroad Company to advance its rate from Boston westward. The rates are: To Chicago, first-class freight, 27 cents per 100 pounds; second-class, 23 cents; third and fourth-class, 18 cents; fifth-class, 14 cents. To St. Louis, 33, 32, 26, 25, and 21 cents. The rates to Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Louisville are the same as the Chicago rates; the reduction has been only one cent per 100 pounds, while since the winter schedule went into effect having been for first-class freight to Chicago 55, and for the other classes in proportion to the rates from New York to Western cities are about 10 cents higher than those of Philadelphia, and are somewhat lower than the Boston schedule.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*  
St. Louis, Dec. 22.—The County Court of this county to-day appointed a committee, consisting of presiding Justice Schultz and Justice Farrar, to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to be held at New York on the 28th inst., to represent the county's interest, in that road. Mayor Britton was invited to accompany them to represent the city's interest, and Joseph L. Stevens, of Louisville, a large stockholder in the road, was also invited. Both, however, were sent to go with F. B. Bowman, counsel of the county, who will also accompany this delegation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The CINCINNATI HERALD ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.*  
CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Representatives of the trunk lines held a meeting at the Grand Hotel to-day, and decided to advance fourth-class rates to correspond with those fixed at the meeting in Chicago a few weeks ago. They made no change in rates on flour and grain. The new tariff takes effect Dec. 25.

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHICAGO.

The railroads leading from this city to the East are getting rather alarmed at their own action in making the rates from this city higher in proportion than they are from the roads leading from St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other points, thus discriminating against the merchants of this city. A meeting was held at Cincinnati yesterday to bring about a change of rates which will place Chicago on an equal footing with the other Western cities. If nothing is done within a few days to rectify the existing evils, and if Chicago is not put on an equal footing with other Western cities, the merchants of this city will undoubtedly rise in their might, and compel the roads to come to terms, as they have been compelled to do in regard to New York by the merchants of that city. There is but little doubt that Chicago is treated like a dog in the kennel by the railroads.

Mr. Vanderbilt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to meet Mr. Scott, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, because it is in his interest to have the Western trade turned in a southerly direction. Mr. Jewett, of the Erie Railroad, is virtually a tool of Scott's, and will do his bidding. The railroads are to meet to discuss the matter, and can now expect a cent of it.

The debt of the road is then as follows:

Bonds due September, 1875.	Oct. 26, 1875.
Capital stock.	\$24,260,600.00
Reserve fund.	4,907,000.00
Equipment.	14,600,000.00
Unpaid work.	1,400,000.00
Bonds, iron, coal, etc.	16,750.00
Trade.	140,260.00
Profit and loss.	91,168.78
	270,500.02
	30,025,161.83
	303,248,970.18
	9,025,161.83

That is to say, in four years the capital and debt has increased over 100 percent, and the net assets have increased over 50 percent.

Now let us look at some of the "property" stands on the books at over \$4,000,000, stands in the P. & G. & Co. stock at \$1,000,000, and in the P. & G. & Co. bonds at \$3,000,000. Railroad stock, \$500,000, worth about \$33,000. Among the expenditures charged to capital stock during the year are \$47,000 for advances to those roads which are not yet built up, \$264,000 for land, and \$560,408 for Maine Central stock at prices necessary in order to get control of a road which is of use now that we have.

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Capital stock.	\$24,260,600.00
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The debt of the road is then as follows:

Bonds due April, 1885.	Oct. 26, 1875.
Capital stock.	\$24,260,600.00
Reserve fund.	4,907,000.00
Equipment.	14,600,000.00
Unpaid work.	1,400,000.00
Bonds, iron, coal, etc.	16,750.00
Trade.	140,260.00
Profit and loss.	91,168.78
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The debt of the road is then as follows:

Bonds due March, 1887.	Oct. 26, 1875.
Capital stock.	\$24,260,600.00
Reserve fund.	4,907,000.00
Equipment.	14,600,000.00
Unpaid work.	1,400,000.00
Bonds, iron, coal, etc.	16,750.00
Trade.	140,260.00
Profit and loss.	91,168.78
	270,500.02
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Equipment.	14,600,000.00
Unpaid work.	1,400,000.00
Bonds, iron, coal, etc.	



## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).	
Postage Prepaid at this Office.	
Daily Edition, postpaid, 1 year.....	\$12.00
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Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious double sheet, postpaid, 1 year.....	3.00
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One copy, per year.....	\$1.50
25 copies, per year, per copy.....	1.12
Club of 100, per year.....	1.12
The postage is 15 cents a year, which we will pay.	
To prevent false and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County. Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.	
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.	
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.	
Address to THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,	
Corner Madison and Dearborn-streets, Chicago, Ill.	

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. "The Two Orpheans."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Forty Thieves."

HOOLY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Dearborn and Lake. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Baker and Farren. "Helenus and Hebe."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Marine street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon. "Red Riding-Hood." Evening. "Jack Hawkaway Adventures."

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Monroe and Paulina streets. Concert by Father Kimball's Old Folks.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE NO. 31 A. F. & A. M.—The Annual Communication for the election of officers and payment of dues will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 29, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st. A full attendance is urgently requested. The gavel sounds at 7 P.M.

L. R. ROBINSON, Secretary.

LUMBERMAN'S LODGE NO. 717 A. F. & A. M.—The Annual Communication for election of officers and payment of dues will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 29, at the Standard Hotel, 187 East Kinzie-st. J. P. HIGGINS, Secretary.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 23, 1875.

The official meteorological programme for to-day in this region gives us colder weather, with a north-west wind.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened at 88<sup>1</sup> and closed at a very slight decline.

The Granger cases will come up again for argument in the Supreme Court of the United States on the 11th of January.

It has been discovered that Thompson, the dynamite demon, once lived in St. Louis. This information may be of service in assisting the effort to ascertain how it was possible for a human mind to hatch out the enormous scheme which led to the Mosel explosion.

Forefathers' Day, commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in the neighborhood of Plymouth Rock 255 years ago, was celebrated yesterday with interesting exercises at Ann Arbor, Mich., Madison, Wis., and other cities where New England Societies flourish.

It is understood at Washington that FERNANDO Wood was named second on the Ways and Means Committee under an impression that he would resent the insult by offering his resignation, and that when he did this the House by an unanimous vote would excuse him. But FERNANDO Wood did not ask to be excused; he pocketed the slight and retains his place on the Committee.

A social event of unusual interest and importance is chronicled in our Bloomington dispatches—the wedding in that city yesterday of Miss SALLIE WORTHERINGTON DAVIS, only daughter of Judge DAVID DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. HENRY SWANKE, son of Judge SWANKE, also of the United States Supreme Bench. The gathering of guests included distinguished people from various parts of the country, and the occasion which cemented the two eminent families was in all respects suitably brilliant and happy.

The policy of the House Committee on Appropriations, as outlined in our Washington dispatches, contemplates a reduction of \$40,000,000 in the public expenditures during the ensuing fiscal year. The War and Navy Departments are to be reduced \$3,000,000 each, the former by reduction of the army to a maximum of 15,000 men, and the navy by selling all but first-class war vessels. Retrenchment is a new hobby for RANDAL to ride, and if he keeps the saddle throughout, and sits down with equal firmness on all other appropriations, and is successful in the incubation of the principles of rigid economy all around, the country will be both astonished and gratified.

A correspondent at Boston gives an interesting account of the remarkable decadence and downfall of the Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts—a corporation which in five years has traveled the broad road to ruin with more than locomotive speed. In 1870 the Eastern Railroad was voted among the best managed and most prosperous concerns in New England, with a heavy passenger and freight traffic, and a comparatively small debt. Since that time the affairs of the Company, by the aid of a combination of about all the evils that railway management is capable of encompassing, have lapsed into a condition bordering upon hopeless ruin.

A pronounced type of contempt of court prevails at Franklin, La., where a number of the leading members of the Bar have united in drawing up and presenting in open court a letter requesting, in the interest of the pure and intelligent administration of law and justice, the resignation of Judge MINTZ, of the Parish Court of St. Mary's Parish. His Honor took cognizance of the matter in open court, and denied the motion upon the ground that he should not resign until requested to do so by his constituents. His sentiments were evidently like those of the Second Lieutenant of a militia company, who was elected by a close shave, and who, when called upon for a speech, said: "I then as voted for me, I respect; them as didn't, I disgust." But the lawyers are in earnest in demanding a change, and a move for the impeachment of Judge Mintz is likely to follow.

The Chicago produce markets were generally tending downward yesterday. Meats were moderately active, and closed firm at \$19.15 cash and \$19.40 for February. Lard was in good demand, and closed steady at \$19.15 per 100 lbs cash and \$18.40 at 12.40.

for February. Meats were quiet and firm at 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for boxed shoulders, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for short ribs, and 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lower, closing at 96<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cash and 97<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for January. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 47<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for December and 48<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for January. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 29<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cash and 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for January. Barley was quiet and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lower, closing at 84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cash and 85<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for February. Hogs were dull at 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for Tuesday's decline. Packers paid \$6.60 at 6.85 for common to choice grades. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were quiet and averaged lower, the supply being excessive. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Finding that they have been going too fast in trucking with the ex-Confederates, the Northern Democrats have sounded ahalt, and it is now announced that the removal of one-legged Union soldiers about the House of Representatives to make place for Confederates has been checked, temporarily at least. The breeze of popular indignation which were beginning to sweep down upon the Capitol returned a storm so unmistakably that they did not dare to face it. The halt, however, will be of brief duration, and after the holidays are over we may expect to see the work completed. As a just *quod pro quo*, sufficient Democrats should at once be dismissed from the Departments to make room for these men, whose only offense is that they fought for their country against the men who have been given their places.

THE PERSONAL-TAX OUTRAGE.

No subject is exciting so much attention and indignation among the business men in Chicago at the present time as the valuation of the personal property of the South Division for taxation. A few comparisons will serve to illustrate the unjust discrimination which has characterized this monstrous assessment. The assessment for city taxation last year was \$238,540, \$10 on real estate, and the assessment for State and county taxes this year on the same real estate is only \$125,494,173, or less than half as much. If the whole assessment had been equitable, the personal property would have been rated in about the same proportion, instead of which it is \$45,157,580 for State and county, and was only \$45,155,830 for the city last year, or actually more for the former than for the latter, instead of less than half as much, as it ought to have been. The bulk of this burden has fallen upon the South Side. In the West Division and the North Division the Assessors made the proportion of the real-estate valuation to the personal-property valuation about 5 to 1, while in the South Division it is not even 3 to 1. The personal property of the West Division is assessed at \$0,361,416, and that of the North Division \$0,252,900, while that of the South Division is \$83,203,227. The valuation of the South Side personal property is more than twice as much as it ought to be in order to be uniform with the other two divisions of the city, or with the proportion of city valuation to State valuation of real estate.

The gross injustice of the South Side assessment is further illustrated by a comparison of some of the bank assessments. The National Banks are assessed a regular percentage on their actual capital,—the First National at \$400,000, the Merchants' National at \$200,000, the City National at \$100,000, and so on,—while the private banking institutions are assessed at only a small fraction of their capital. The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company was assessed at one-third its capital. A large institution like the Hibernian Banking Association was put down at only \$8,000! and Mr. J. M. Arter pays a tax on only \$365, with which he does a very respectable banking business. In individual cases, it is now pretty certain that three-fourths of the residents of the South Side are required to pay twice to three and four times as much as in previous years on the same amount of personal property.

The explanation of all this is very simple, and it is for this purpose that we have given additional prominence to the subject. Last spring the good citizens and tax-payers stayed in their shops and offices and permitted a lot of bummers, thieves, and loafers to take possession of the polls; and did not, if we recollect right, present even one decent ticket in opposition. By a system of repeating and ballot-box stuffing, if necessary, or by a mere prevalence of bummers and scoundrels who favor hard money, the Committee on Ways and Means is composed, with the exception of Mr. KELLEY, of hard-money men, and with a large majority in favor of the abolition of protective taxation. The Committee on Banking and Currency is equally decided in favor of hard money, and, though its Chairman is a New Yorker, all his past history is that of a Western man.

Two classes have therefore been excluded

from the government of the House,—the Democracy of the States east of the Alleghenies, and the Democratic Infidels of the West as well as the East. The announcement of the committees by Speaker KENNEDY, among the several town officers "stuffed" for the time. This is the reason why the South Side is paying about three times as large a proportion of the personal tax as the other two divisions, why some banks are assessed high and others on a mere nominal sum, and why some individuals pay three or four times as much as they did last year on the same or less property, and others not as much. If, next spring, the good citizens and tax-payers again permit the bummers, repeaters, and ballot-box staffers to elect their own cronies, the tax-payers may expect to suffer in the same way, and we don't know what they will deserve to suffer even worse.

PENDLETON'S PRESIDENTIAL PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Wash. McLean, Ohio, is now engaged on a Presidential pilgrimage down in Dixie. While other candidates are figuring and speculating in Washington, and playing the courtier to the political parties, Mr. PENDLETON, like DANIEL PRATT, and GEORGE WASHINGTON MELZON, and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAINE, takes time by the forelock and starts off upon a little campaign of his own, in which he blows his own trumpet and waves his own flag. Ostensibly on his way to FORT DE LEON's youth-renewing fountain for the benefit of Mr. PENDLETON's health, he improves the opportunity to put in an appearance at each important Southern city, and to put in a little speech at each appearance, at which his voice floats out on the evening air, laden with promises of magnolia and roses,—the air, not the voice,—and pleads for a "loftier, purer patriotism which will crush out all sectional bitterness." It is but justice to say that the faultless neckties and immaculate kids of Gentleman GROZON, his handsome deportment and persuasive tongue, are making an effect upon the susceptible Southerns, and already Augusta, Ga., has openly nominated him for the Presidency, with other localities awaiting the man, and the speech, and the deportment, to follow suit. The scribbles who travel with him assure the country, through the

medium of the press, that his appearance in Georgia has been the signal for raising the cry for him for President; that he could get the support of Georgia for the nomination to-morrow; that upon his return from Florida he will pass through Alabama and Mississippi, show his deportment and sound the Presidential slogan; and that it will require only a few weeks to get the unanimous vote of the South. This will be waters of bitterness and gall and wormwood to TILDEN, BILL ALLEN, THURMAN, HENDRICKS, FERNANDO WOOD, COX, LAMAR, and HENRY HARRISON (our CANTER), and other Democrats who are persuaded that the country is pining for them and them only; but nevertheless we are inclined to congratulate Mr. PENDLETON upon the success which is attending him upon his pilgrimage of pure and lofty patriotism and his mission of love and deportment.

The policy of transferring the control of the West, where practically the people reside, may be attended with great party disadvantages. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are of themselves a strong political power, and, though their votes are not essential to the election of a Presidential candidate, their loss is a serious danger. The people of those States will not, without strong resistance, consent that the Western States shall hereafter become absolute in the control of national legislation.

The game played by KENNEDY and his friends is a bold one. They seek to seduce or whip the Democratic rank and file of the Western Democracy into a hard-money platform by the offer of giving the West the control of Congressional legislation, a reduction of forty millions of dollars a year in national expenditures, and the removal of the obnoxious protective taxes. To the South they offer such a reduction of the army as to render military intervention there even to enforce the laws out of the question. This policy, if successful,—if the Democratic House can be coaxed or coerced into giving the quietus to inflation and a support to specie payments,—then the revolution in sentiment will be of a magnitude and importance so unprecedented that, until the success becomes a fact, belief in its probability exceeds human credibility.

THE PERSONAL-TAX OUTRAGE.

No subject is exciting so much attention and indignation among the business men in Chicago at the present time as the valuation of the personal property of the South Division for taxation. A few comparisons will serve to illustrate the unjust discrimination which has characterized this monstrous assessment. The assessment for city taxation last year was \$238,540, \$10 on real estate, and the assessment for State and county taxes this year on the same real estate is only \$125,494,173, or less than half as much. If the whole assessment had been equitable, the personal property would have been rated in about the same proportion, instead of which it is \$45,157,580 for State and county, and was only \$45,155,830 for the city last year, or actually more for the former than for the latter, instead of less than half as much, as it ought to have been. The bulk of this burden has fallen upon the South Side. In the West Division and the North Division the Assessors made the proportion of the real-estate valuation to the personal-property valuation about 5 to 1, while in the South Division it is not even 3 to 1. The personal property of the West Division is assessed at \$0,361,416, and that of the North Division \$0,252,900, while that of the South Division is \$83,203,227. The valuation of the South Side personal property is more than twice as much as it ought to be in order to be uniform with the other two divisions of the city, or with the proportion of city valuation to State valuation of real estate.

Finding that they have been going too fast in trucking with the ex-Confederates, the Northern Democrats have sounded ahalt, and it is now announced that the removal of one-legged Union soldiers about the House of Representatives to make place for Confederates has been checked, temporarily at least. The breeze of popular indignation which were beginning to sweep down upon the Capitol returned a storm so unmistakably that they did not dare to face it. The halt, however, will be of brief duration, and after the holidays are over we may expect to see the work completed. As a just *quod pro quo*, sufficient Democrats should at once be dismissed from the Departments to make room for these men, whose only offense is that they fought for their country against the men who have been given their places.

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The game played by KENNEDY

proposes to offer relative  
and tenure of office. We have  
or three previous occasions to  
are constantly taken with the  
persons orator and Representative  
in Illinois, is our C. A. Carter,  
ing less, and we one more  
evident conspiracy to rob him  
place them upon the boughs of  
village. He shall not lose a  
ing as we can offend him. It  
he made the Constitutional  
the wrote the *Constitutional* letter.  
HENRY HARRISON nor C. HARRIS  
ous people are now calling  
stavism—which means, in  
the day, a reversion to the  
—has a moral bearing which  
is not to be considered. There is  
a man, when a man  
is indeed. His great-great-  
bearing him. When the  
truth is fully appreciated, the  
plead that his remote ancestor  
stole coconuts, and that he  
is responsible for what savagery  
And so in private life he  
is will say that he cannot be  
ure, because the small, lead  
DARWIN counts as the first  
in sulky self-sufficiency to a  
lonely life in utter disregard  
stavism endows him.

mane women of New York have  
tain relief for the poor shop-  
opolis. It is a common rule  
of the city that the girls  
shall not sit down during the  
tut. An attempt is not being  
modification, if not the total  
rule. The women engrave in  
not pretend to be particular  
in their views. It is a matter of  
whether the shop-girls ob-  
or not. They only see before  
potent cause of widen-spread  
ight be sensibly mitigated by  
fort; and they are making the  
it to succeed. They do suc-  
e well accomplished more for  
than all the woman-suffrage  
overasted in America.

expression of opinion as to  
in BAPTISTE DUMAS and JU-  
sts in the French Academy to  
elected. It is, indeed, a  
public congratulation that the  
nored itself by honoring such  
cking from abolition a couple  
sister Sison was elected Senator  
on the same day that he was  
cademy. He is known as a  
Republic of 1848 and a con-  
ever since. As a lecturer in  
has won high honor for his  
and the acuteness of  
JEAN BAPTISTE DUMAS has  
one of the most eminent  
chemists. He is 75 years  
bouts in mind and body.

ll have to be classed among  
heads at Washington for some  
e who has retained a young man to  
prompt him as to the routine  
ntil he becomes familiar  
temptation must be strong  
members who have been school-  
to call the Speaker to order  
stance in reciting his lessons.  
a famous teacher in an Eastern  
favorite warning to unruly  
and paws: "Subside, sir, sub-  
you rude." A man of this  
door of Congress would make  
aker Kier's mentor.

is evidently feeling the  
hard times, for it is commit-  
rate. A horse hung him;  
a dog drowns himself; and  
dashed his brains out. So at  
the general, its good results may  
the cause of next summer be born  
themselves, and every mone-  
de at. For the sake of a sub-  
we might well afford to  
horse, a frequent rooster, and  
a dog, a frequent rooster, and  
a dog.

but malicious individual has  
written a letter about one of the  
the cause is laid down in  
War, when they were besieging  
was discovered that spades  
the traps that would take the  
rator:

one in the heart, of poor Gen-  
eral—Jack the Ripper, the bats  
down the hands, Louie found  
four tens, when with traps  
out of his own photographs and played  
an opponent for the lack of spades,  
jacks and swindling the board.

an interesting thing to  
figures can be made to yield  
any reference to the census  
as the rather remarkable fact  
there was only one State out  
and in which no slaves were  
Michigan. In New England  
slaves in Connecticut, Rhode  
Hampshire. In the so-called  
States of Massachusetts, Maine,  
Vermont, there were, in all, 1,128

rite than be President," said  
the Cincinnati Commercial, so  
mentioned his name for Presi-  
and rather be right than be Pres-  
elected of Mr. BLAKE as he  
room, while the vote on the  
the third term was taken is

PERSONAL  
a millionaire. He feels that  
sooth. Kier is described as a man who  
great suffering. It is hard to  
at gaining on Bristow. V

ix-Gov. Fenton is now in  
for a serious throat ail-  
ch he has suffered for many  
years to Morton as the  
the sense of being perfectly  
feeling of inward uneasiness  
wishes to bestow.

political Jewell still remains to  
am for the *International*  
ection, but it is thought cir-  
nally arises under which he  
think of the matter.  
decided having ever been  
Bristol. He says that he  
and both when this travel

settee, Louisa, and so on, and a worn-out  
young man stays in the office to mark manu-  
script "rejected," and send it home.

Miss Louisa Alcott, who is something of an  
author in the present books are anything but  
good. She thinks they are filled with slang and  
everything else that tends to demoralize the  
youth. She likes the books of Jacob Ad-  
bed much better.

Robert Strahorn, a well-known stock-dealer of  
this city, has just returned from Texas and the  
west, where he has spent a few weeks hunting  
buffalo and collecting information concerning the  
Texas cattle trade. Mr. Strahorn has in  
Northern Texas a "ranch" 25 miles square,  
and which he is now feeding 4,450 head of cattle.

During a recent examination of a class of  
youngsters in one of the Chemung County (N.  
Y.) schools, the teacher asked: "What is a  
monarchy?" and was immediately answered by a  
bright little 8-year-old boy: "A country governed  
by a King." "Who would rule if the  
King should die?" "The Queen." "And if the  
Queen should die, who, then, would be  
ruler?" "The Jack."

A careless scribbler says: "Miss Anthony is  
wading through the bows of Iowa, busily  
whispering 'woodstock' to the people. In truth,  
she is in Iowa—only five days, and  
Miss Anthony is used to floods. Her char-  
iot, towering over the wrecks of time and the  
wrath of man, has proclaimed woman suffrage  
before and after many floods. And, if there  
were no floods, Iowa, they could not impair the  
original vigor of Susan B."

Donald G. Mitchell's plan for a building to  
represent Connecticut at the Centennial have  
been partially adopted. The house will be a  
quaint old structure, two stories high, with por-  
tico in front and a long, sloping-back roof. The  
exterior walls will be of plaster and shingle, with the old-fashioned cross-beams. There will  
be a wide open fireplace, before which anybody  
so disposed can indulge in the reverses of a  
achelor—with all the more zest, perhaps if he  
happens to be a married man.

The death of Mrs. C. Bowen, wife of the  
famous bigamist Congressman, was widely  
mourned in Charleston. She was of good family,  
her father being the Hon. James L. Petigru,  
one of the best lawyers ever known in the State.  
At the time of her death, she was a  
widow, and her husband was a  
widower, having married a widow. The  
widower was a man who had been a  
friend of President Lincoln, and he had  
been a man of great influence in the  
House, and he was buried at St. Michael's Church by the side of her father. Her  
remains were followed to the grave by many  
prominent citizens of Charleston.

The New York Times, referring to Mr. George  
Vandenhoff's lecture, "Lights and Footlights,"  
says: "There was infinitely too much of the  
governor *pros magna* fault quality about it, nor was  
it at all excusable by reason of the ex-  
cellence of company which Mr. Vandenhoff intro-  
duced to his limited auditory. It was Keen and  
Vandenhoff, and Vandenhoff, and Vesta, and  
Macready and Vandenhoff, and Vandenhoff and  
Cutham, and Vandenhoff and Vandenhoff and  
Vandenhoff, and Vandenhoff's father, and so on up to  
the modern days of stage military and the  
deulence of public taste."

A gentleman who has studied the Samoan  
question, and Steinberger's connection with it in  
particular, is in a position to connect Gen.  
and Steinberger's connection properly.  
His conclusion is that if the President in all  
cases is to be held responsible, it is to be the  
Samoans themselves who will be held responsible.

Mr. Vandenhoff's speech was delivered at  
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## PERPETUALLY DEPOSITED.

One-Third the Assets of the Commercial Loan Company Are in That Condition.

And There is also Much Valueless Paper on Hand.

Meetings of Depositors to Consider the State of the Case.

Vice-President Buchanan Explains Matters as He Understands Them.

## STATEMENT OF THE ASSESSES.

## THE WORTHLESS PAPER FOUND.

The failure of the Commercial Loan and Savings Bank fails very heavily on the class of persons who are least able to bear the loss of their money. Many of the savings depositors of the bank are poor hard-working men whose little all was deposited in the collapsed concern, in anticipation of that "rainy day" which has suddenly and easily come to some of them.

A number of the depositors are men out of work at present, and those three upon their own resources for the winter. All yesterday, from morning till evening, the bank was besieged by these anxious sons of toil.

From all that can be learned it seems as if the bank was run by Vice-President Buchanan almost wholly in the interest of the Illinois River Improvement Company and the Construction Company with which he was connected. He was also interested in the Clinton House.

It was rumored in banking circles over six months ago that the bank was weak, and that its capital stock of \$100,000 was exhausted. At that time—or about that time—Dr. Tolman Wheeler tendered his resignation as president, which was not accepted, though he was in ill-health.

About a year ago a loan was asked for by the Commercial Loan and Savings Bank of one of the best-known and most-trusted financial institutions in the country, offering an security capital of the bank's \$100,000 on the date of the loan, but this was refused.

It has been stated that the cause of the failure, or closing up, was that there were given to the bank a large sum of fraudulent. It is said that there is no truth whatever in this. The reason is more likely to have been that Mr. Meyer, the Cashier, decidedly objected to the mode of loaning carried on by Dr. Buchanan, and that probably he was thrown him by another source that the bank was closed.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S EXPLANATION—WHY THE BANK WAS CLOSED.

Mr. M. D. Buchanan, Vice-President of the defunct Commercial Loan and Trust Company, was visited by a Tribune reporter last evening, at his residence, No. 102 Ashland Avenue. There was an urgent desire on the part of the reporter to obtain from Mr. Buchanan a statement of his transactions and those of the bank during his connection with that institution. Mr. Buchanan was found at home, suffering from a slight illness, but expressed himself as willing to gratify the particular desire of his unexpected visitor.

The following is his explanation of the cause of the failure—Will you please explain the connection of the Chicago Railway Construction Company with the Commercial Loan and Trust Company?

Mr. B.—It can be briefly stated. In May last, a loan of \$10,000 was made by the bank to the Construction Company. The only other advance made to the company.

Mr. B.—To the point again, Mr. Russell: Did you attempt to secure a reduction of your assessment?

Mr. B.—I did.

Mr. B.—Did you succeed?

Mr. B.—It has resulted in simply nothing so far.

The reporter expressed his sorrow as not being permitted to take Mr. Russell's full statement concerning the bank, as he would be compelled to do if he so desired.

Mr. B.—No sir. No arrangements were made for furnishing any information to the Government.

Mr. B.—To the point again, Mr. Russell: Did you attempt to secure a reduction of your assessment?

Mr. B.—I did.

Mr. B.—Did you succeed?

Mr. B.—It has resulted in simply nothing so far.

Mr. B.—Certainly, the loan was like any other loan of a similar character. On the day when it was made the Construction Company borrowed \$25,000 from different banks in the city. The Company enjoyed excellent credit.

Mr. B.—There were other indirect loans secured by the Company's stock, were there not?

Mr. B.—The bank loaned \$10,000 to R. M. Whipple, secured by \$12,000 of Chicago Railway stock, and \$10,000 to Mr. John H. Rice, secured by \$10,000 of the Construction Company's stock.

Mr. B.—It can be briefly stated. In May last, a loan of \$10,000 was made by the bank to the Construction Company. The only other advance made to the company.

Mr. B.—To the point again, Mr. Russell: Did you attempt to secure a reduction of your assessment?

Mr. B.—I did.

Mr. B.—Did you succeed?

Mr. B.—It has resulted in simply nothing so far.

Mr. B.—The entire transaction of the bank with the Company, directly or indirectly. They were bona fide in every sense. They have been unfortunate, but not through any fault of their own.

Mr. B.—It has been the habit of the bank since its organization to buy paper on the street, and in doing so it has naturally accumulated more or less paper that is slow.

Mr. B.—It is not immediately cause do you attribute the failure?

Mr. B.—To a difference between the stockholders and Trustees. It was one of the difficulties in getting the bank to open that it was necessary to have the stockholders and Trustees agree to the bank.

Mr. B.—There were other difficulties in getting the bank to open, but the stockholders and Trustees were the chief cause.

Mr. B.—It was the reason for the bank not going into voluntary bankruptcy?

Mr. B.—I was opposed to that action, because I thought that it would be better to let the bank go into voluntary bankruptcy?

Mr. B.—What was the reason for the bank not going into voluntary bankruptcy?

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